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The People's Press

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON AS IT WAS AND IS.

The interest of the subject has stimulated the writer of Monday's sketch of "Washington as it was and is," to continue the narrative of things and persons as they now exist in the political centre of Yankeedom. But it is as looking through a lens reversed—every thing looks dwarfed—even the capitol and the politicians. In times gone by it was the custom of every one visiting Washington to saunter into the halls of Congress and listen to the debates of master minds upon the affairs of the nation. We well remember a day spent in the Senate chamber when the destinies of the nation were trembling in the balance of heated debate. The noble Breckinridge was in the Presidents chair. There was awe in the thronged galleries, and solemnity in every word that came from the supporters of Southern rights. Theirs were words of weight that fell like hammers on the forging iron, in strange contrast to the flippant taunts of the abolitionists. This was followed in a few days by the withdrawal of the Southern members.

Enter the halls of legislation now—the House of Representatives. A motely mob of soldiers and civilians, male and female, fill the galleries, and gaudily uniformed Yankee officials crowd the vestibule, and lobbies of politicians. The debate on the expulsion of a member for the expression of sympathy with the rebellion, is before the House. Lovejoy pours out his vial of wrath, and a pungent remark brings down the House and galleries. The Speaker enjoys it, but raps the desk, upon which the hilarity increases, and boisterous sallies of coarse wit are bandied between the representatives on the floor and their constituents. "Hallo Jim!" is as likely to be answered from floor to gallery as at any town meeting in New England; and the pea-nut eaters above think nothing of calling the attention of the speaker below, by a pea-nut reminder alongside of his head, with, "I say, Sam, won't you come out and take a drink?" But now there is silence for once. Vallandigam rises to address the House. It is wonderful what respect a brave man can wring from his enemies, even while in their power. As Mr. Vallandigham's "Mr. Speaker" rings through the House, the hum dies out in the galleries, and the members turn in their chairs with a contemptuous jeer on their faces to listen to his remarks.

Like a Roman gladiator he stands studying the prelude to his remarks, looking around on his enemies, who, if they dared, would knife or pistol him at his seat. His words begin to come hot, heavy, scorching, in his denunciation of the illegal measures of the administration. The Speaker grows uneasy—the members grin and wriggle in their seats, and the galleries burst out into a pandemonium of hisses, yells and curses. The Speaker raps his gavel, but the storm continues, the hissing darting down like the tongues of serpents upon the unshielded head of Mr. Vallandigham, who stands unmoved, toying with his watch-guard, waiting for the restoration of order, which comes by and by, and he proceeds with intervals of interruptions such as we have described. Frequently dispatches from the Yankee Generals are read in the House and Senate, announcing "another glorious Union victory," amid hand-shaking and congratulations on the floor, and cheers and cries from the galleries.

Such a condition of things as we have described can be witnessed any day at the capitol during the session of Congress. But the most humiliating result of the condition of affairs there, is the uses to which the public buildings are prostituted. The basement of the capitol has been turned into an immense bake house for the manufacture of bread for the soldiers. The basement of the Baptist church, including the school and lecture room, has been converted into a stable for horses, and a proposition is now entertained of taking Trinity church for a soldier's hospital, in retaliation for the supposed disloyalty of its pastor, people and vestry, in the pastor refusing to read the prayer of thanksgiving for the success of the Yankee Government.

The capitol, public buildings and squares have been greatly injured by the quartering of soldiers and the picketing of horses therein. The injury to the capitol has been repaired in a measure, but the walls still bear the wounds of bayonet thrusts, nail marks, and grease. May they ever remain the marks of the infamy of the Yankee Government.

The scene to be witnessed at the White House receptions of Lincoln would greatly excite the risibilities of any Southern lady or gentleman who has attended on such occasions in former times, when the beauty and fashion of the South graced the East Room. They are "backwoods" all over, and the etiquette displayed is of that style which slaps on the back and says, "How are you old boy?" The old women bring the babies for their chief magistrate to kiss, and the old men the boys, that they may receive a pat on the head to be remembered in after times.

The "Jenkinses" of the press make the receptions more rediculous by their attempts to describe them, for which they are occasions no more suitable than would be a husking or an apple-pearing.

Here in Washington the august censor of the press of the United States holds his awful seat. His mission is to murder truth. Around him are located the branch offices—the N. Y. 'Herald,' 'Times,' and 'Tribune,' and several other Northern journals—where all accounts of a nature requiring censorship are prepared and passed under the censor's eye and pen. On the eve of the sailing of a steamer from New York or Boston to Europe, a great union success was sure to be announced in the next morning's papers. The Herald's first account of the battle of Shiloh was telegraped through the censor at Washington, though it purported to have come by way of Cairo. It was intended to go out by the steamer for Europe, to bias American affairs in Northern favor. In short, the office of the censor of the Northern press is the overseer of one great laboratory of lies, and his business is to detect any particles of truth that might creep into the material.

Several of the reporters of the press are now, or were very recently, under arrest in Washington for giving too much latitude to the truth in their reports.

Richmond Examiner.

WHAT THE YANKEES SAY OF US.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Courier writes:—

I have had an interesting interview with an officer of our army, who was recently within the enemy's lines, and who conversed freely with their most prominent commanders. He says Gen. McClellan, and, indeed, most of the old army officers, are courteous and gentlemanly; but the material of which their followers is composed, is repulsive, dissolute, vulgar, obscene and blasphemous. Their insolent bearing toward the Surgeons who went under flag of truce to attend upon our wounded after the battle of Williamsburg, would infamously adorn the conduct of President Geffrard's black minions. They alleged that *our* troops mutilated *their* dead—insulted and buffeted their wounded; and, in retaliation, they propose holding our Surgeons as hostages! To the perpetration of so flagrant an outrage, the latter dauntlessly defied them. 'Tell me, Doctor," said an upstart political General, "how you account for the brutality with which your people treat our wounded and dead?" "Upon the ground, sir," replied the Surgeon, "that *your* people are ungrateful—incapable of telling the truth—and that your leaders have to stimulate ferocity as a substitute for truth." "What! do you mean to deny the truth of my representations?" said the vandal. "I mean to assert, sir, that they are palpable lies," was the rejoinder. My informant represents Gen. Wool as being bordering upon dotage. He is absent minded and rambling in his speech, vacillating and foolish in decision. McClellan, he adds, is much over rated as a commander; but polite and magnanimous. He freely confesses that the abolition opposition to him is very great. Of our Generals he spoke in the highest terms. Beauregard and Joe Johnston he called great men; Early and Longstreet, he added, were as stubborn as twin devils; and Gen. G. W. Smith he called his warmest personal friend. "*His* talents," he added, "are allied to genius. Under circumstances of adversity, he will rise above them grandly." When the interview came to a close, the last words of McClellan were, "Farewell! I hope we shall soon meet in peace and harmony." "Did you say on the Chickahominy?" responded my friend. Soon after the latter was introduced to the wife and daughters of one of the Federal Generals. They closed their doors and embraced him; avowed themselves secessionists, and cut the Confederate buttons, as keepsakes, off the sleeves of his coat. They asked him to implore the Confederates to fight to the death and in death, for that, if subjugated, the condition of Brazilian slaves would be preferable to their fate. "You can whip these Yankees," they added enthusiastically. "You whipped them the other day at Williamsburg; you can whip them everywhere but on water; retire from their gunboats and you will drive them back in rout and defeat—they feel it." As a confirmation of this opinion of the ladies, Gen. Hancock told one of our officers that he never saw such brilliant fighting as that of the Confederates at Williamsburg. "Immortality," he said, should be inscribed upon the banners of the 5th North Carolina and 24th Virginia Regiments." "They fought like heroes," interposed an English officer, "and the bearing of the Confederate cavalry was splendid—equal to anything that *even I* have ever seen." "Ah, yes," said Hancock, "with such infantry and cavalry, when we are one people again, we can whip the world." "But one people we never again can be," said the Confederate. "I suppose, Doctor," asked the Yankee gentleman, "you call the result at Williamsburg a Confederate victory?" "Certainly.—how many men did *your* division lose there?" "*About two thousand.*" "At the smallest calculation, then, your total loss in killed and wounded must have been over 3,000; you have all of our wounded, twenty or thirty excepted, in your hands; they do not number four hundred; and the ratio in killed cannot exceed that number; your papers admit that you had 30,000 men in action, who assailed about five thousand of our retreating army; with this number you were beaten back with great loss; we have four hundred of your prisoners; and yet you shout victory! Such victories will never conquer the South. I wonder why your people cannot afford to look facts in the face, and sometimes speak the truth?" "Oh!" exclaimed the frank Englishman, "we cannot afford to confess defeat, even in a skirmish. The people of the North won't brook that. Such a confession would cost the best of us his commission." "I pity a people," responded the Confederate, "who require such false and artificial stimulants, as would do dishonor to the vanishing courage of Bob Acres."

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury writes,—

"A friend who was in the fight at Williamsburg gives me some interesting items. He says that when our men were ordered back to the fight, he saw for the first time what Russell so often speaks of, the "light of battle" in their faces. The greeting given them by the ladies, as they went at double-quick through the town, roused them to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. The fight was conducted entirely by Longstreet, who sat with a shawl over his shoulders to protect him from the rain, as cool and calm as a May morning. Johnston was not far off, watching, but not interfering. He was particularly pleased that there were no stragglers; only the wounded came off the field. At one time his face darkened. "What, a whole regiment returning. Tell those men to go back." They proved to be 300 yankee prisoners.

"Johnston was so delighted with the fight that he could not restrain himself. The army is in the finest possible spirits. Ever since the battle they have been like new men. A General has but to show himself to start them to cheering. Officers and men are in a good humor; they feel that confidence in each other which makes it pretty sure that when McClellan comes in contact with them he will go down. There is but little doubt that we are in a better condition than we have been since the war broke out."

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THE TIMID IN THE LESSONS OF HISTORY.

A writer in the Western Carolinian, in discussing the question, "Are we to be subjugated by the North?" says:

The history of all civilized nations of past ages answer this question decidedly in the negative. Greece, a small republic, consisting of not more than half dozen States, whose population did not exceed three million, was invaded for the purpose of subjugation by the Persian monarch, Xerxes, with an army more numerous than the entire population of the country they invaded; but her soldiers were well disciplined and brave, and the result was that Persia "failed to subjugate her," and her invaders returned home with not more than the fiftieth part of the army that entered Greece.

England, with a population four times more numerous than that of Scotland, by taking advantage of the domestic discords of the country, for more than two centuries, at various times, attempted her subjugation, and in the reign of Edward II did succeed, with a powerful army, in overrunning the entire country, taking every fortress, their capital and every sea-port town, and yet, notwithstanding, her chiefs who fled to her mountains, in a few years assembled a powerful army of determined men, and at the field of Bannockburn, so completely vanquished and dispersed the British army, that it was the last attempt that England ever made at subjugation, and though the two Kingdoms afterwards became united under the same monarch, it was the result of civil compromise and not of conquest.

But a case more analogous to that of the Southern States and that of the Northern government presents itself in that of Spain and Portugal. Portugal was a department of Spain, separated from the other departments by a chain of mountains, and containing a population less than one fourth of the entire Kingdom. Portugal felt, or fancied that she did not enjoy equal priviliges with the other departments, and, therefore, in a Convention, passed a resolution to secede from the Spanish government and have a government of their own. Spain called this rebellion, and sent a powerful army by land and sea, to crush it out. Portugal also assembled an army, which was commanded by the Duke de Braganze, and, after many years effort of alternate defeat and victory, Spain abandoned the country, and finally acknowledged her as an Independent Kingdom, and her rebel duke as King.

Scotland in her efforts was without a navy—so was Portugal, and the ports of each, all the while under the strictest blockade, and neither of them possessed of half the internal resources for the supply of food or arms as are the Confederate States, and each of them had to contend with a greater numerical difference in the field. It follows, therefore, as a fact, that if we suffer ourselves to be subjugated it is because we are less brave than either of these Kingdoms. This we do not believe, and therefore utterly discard all apprehension of subjugation.

CONSCRIPTION.

The following sensible remarks of the Fayetteville Observer are well worthy of a serious consideration. The people of North Carolina are opposed to the Conscription Law. They think there is no necessity for it, least of all in our own State. They are opposed to it because it is oppressive, unconstitutional and unjust. It has the tendency to disorganize the army by taking trained troops out of the service who are there *voluntarily*, and supplying their places with undisciplined and unwilling conscripts. We do not see that it takes the kid-gloved gentry into the army, for these can usually hire substitutes, neither does it reach the speculators, as a general rule, for they, as is the case with most men of property, are over 35.

Gov. Brown, while he transferred the Georgia Sta[illegible] Troops, protested against the constitutionality of the Conscription Law, and said he would have nothing to do with the enrolling of Conscripts.—What North Carolina will do, remains to be seen:

THE CONSCRIPTION LAW.

Our readers will remember the remark of a distinguished member of our State Convention, that if all the States had done as well as this in volunteering, the Conscription law would never have been passed. There is no doubt of the truth of the remark. The quota required of North Carolina is 38,000 men. She has already 54 Regiments, containing somewhere about 50,000 men, and many companies besides which are not yet organized into regiments. Other States, more forward in desiring war, have been far less forward in maintaining it. Wherefore the Conscription?

We are inclined to hope that the law will not be literally enforced in North Carolina; for its effects would be manifestly fatal to the cause it was intended to aid, by interfering with the production of food, as necessary to the country as fighting men.

Statistics show that the age of 19 divides the human family in equal classes or numbers. The white population of North Carolina is 680,000. One-half males, 340,000. The males between 18 and 45 number 132,000. Something more than two-thirds of these fall between 18 and 35—say 88,000. Whilst there are about 44,000,—one third of the fighting men,—between 35 and 45. These 44,000 constitute the Home Guard, retained under the command of the Governor of the State for home defence, and devoted besides to the production of food. We rather understate than exaggerate the number that will be in the Confederate service, should the law be literally enforced. It will probably exceed 90,000 instead of 88,000. The number now in the service and that will remain in service exceeds 45,000. So that, if the laws should be literally executed, nearly 45,000 more will be required to enter the Camps of Instruction. Making the force in actual service in and out of the State about 90,000. The annual cost per man in the U. S. army has usually been $1000.—But there are causes which made that army far more expensive than ours.—Still no one can hope that the annual cost will be less than $500 per man.—This would make the astounding aggregate of $45,000,000 a year as the expense of maintaining our 90,000 men. The 45,000 men at home will therefore have to support themselves and their families and the 90,000 men in the field. The mere statement of the proposition is sufficient to satisfy every one that it is an impossibility. It would result in famine first, pestilence next, and beyond that horrors at which we are not inclined to look; for we hope and believe that the Conscription will not be carried out at the hazard of such awful results. Already are the people alarmed to a distressing degree at the prospect of not being able with the present diminished labor, to house their crops of small grain; and there is no hope of producing an adequate crop of corn, even with an almost total diversion from the production of cotton.

North Carolina having so far exceeded her quota in the field, we hope and believe that no more will be ordered to the Camps of Instruction until there shall be an apparent deficiency. Till that time we hope that our men will be left at home to perform duties quite as essential as those of the battle-field.

There has been, so far as we know, no officer appointed to make the enrollment in this State, and we hope there will be none for the present. Until there is, let our people stay at home and cultivate their farms.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE VIRGINIA—A REPLY TO COMMODORE TATNALL'S REPORT.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

RICHMOND, May 21st, 1862.

Gentlemen: The undersigned, Pilots on board the late noble steamer Virginia, were astonished and amazed to see in the Richmond "Enquirer" of May 19, the afterthought communication of Josiah Tatnall, late Flag officer commanding the steamer Virginia, as it was the first intimation we had that we were to be the "scapegoats for the sins" of those higher in authority.—Humble as we are in station, yet we are free, native born Virginians, and dare to hurl back in the teeth of a Commodore his futile and contradictory missiles, and, if we have the ability, to pour hot shot into his exposed broadsides. To do this it is necessary to begin at the beginning of his letter to Secretary Mallory. Near the commencement: "I begin with your telegraphic despatches to me of the 4th and 5th instant, directing me to take such a position in the James River as would entirely prevent the enemy's ascending it." Father on he says: "On the 6th you (Secretary Mallory) telegraphed me to endeavor to afford protection to Norfolk as well as James River, which replaced me in my original position." Why did he not state that his "original position" was in the Elizabeth River, a short distance below Craney Island, which position only protected Norfolk, when, by lying in the mouth of the James River, he protected Norfolk and at the same time protected Richmond; because at all tides and at any time, night or day, the ship could be gotten under way, and either intercept the Monitor, if she attempted to go to Norfolk, (of which there was no danger, as she was afraid as death of the "Virginia,") or get in her rear, and follow her up and capture her. He says: "On the 7th inst. Commodore Hollins reached Norfolk with orders from you (Sec. Mallory) to consult with me, and such officers as I might select, in regard to the best disposition to be made of the Virginia, under the present aspect of things." But on the next day, before the time appointed for conference, the enemy attacked Sewell's Point Battery, and he (the Commodore) left the Navy Yard to attack the Yankee fleet, and in the meantime three of the enemy's vessels had gone up the James River bound for Richmond—one of them being the iron clad steamer Galena that lately attacked Drury's Bluff, below Richmond. But it will be said that Commodore Tatnall had to go to Norfolk with the "Virginia" to get water, provisions, &c. This we deny, because the "Virginia" might have been kept in the mouth of the Elisabeth river, or in the mouth of the James river, and water, provisions, coal, yea, all she required, could have been carried down the rivers to her without the slightest difficulty or danger. So the awful blunder of going up to Norfolk, where she could only come out at *high water*, and permitting the enemy to ascend the James river unmolested, cannot be justified or excused by falsely accusing the pilots of deception. The order from the Secretary of the Navy directed that the "Virginia" should afford protection to the James river, as well as to Norfolk; and this order Tatnall disobeyed by going up to Norfolk and leaving the James river entirely open and exposed to the enemy!—And even when the "Virginia" was not at the Navy Yard she lay in the Elizabeth river just below Craney Island instead of lying in the mouth of the James river, where she protected both Richmond and Norfolk.

We now come to the assertion where Commodore Tatnall says: "The pilots had assured me that they could take the ship, with a draught of eighteen feet, to within forty miles of Richmond." This we deny. We said with *favorable tides* we could take the ship to Westover, about three miles below Harrison's Bar, which is about three miles from Richmond. But let us see what was the real object in lightening the ship. On the return from Norfolk, where they learned that General [illegible] had retreated, the batteries being abandoned and the enemy about to take posseaion of Norfolk, he says: "It was about 7 o'clock in the evening, and this unexpected information rendered prompt measures necessary for the *safety of the "Virginia."* Now, if words are to convey ideas, is it not plain that the lightening the ship was not for the pupose of coming up the James river to attack the iron clad steamer, Galena, and two other formidable gunboats, with the wooden sides, bow, stern and rudder of the "Virginia" entirely exposed. At first the Commodore says the "Virginia" was lightened for the safety of the ship; and yet, in the same communication, he says, "I determined to lighten the ship at once, and run up James river for the *protection of Richmond.*" Now, was there no panic here?—Was there not wanting the spirit, the coolness and calm decision of our dear and beloved Buchanan? What! the "Virginia," that noble specimen of the genius of her constructor—she that was mistress at least of all of Virginia's waters required prompt measures for her safety! At her approach the Yankee iron clad gun-boats, yea, the whole Yankee navy seemed to tremble, and she had only to make her appearance and they ran in a moment.

But let us lift the veil a little higher. The Commodore said he "had retired to bed, and between one and two o'clock, the 1st Lieutenant reported to me that after the ship had been lifted so as to render her unfit for action, the Pilots had declared their inability to carry eighteen feet above Jamestown flats." Now here is an admission that she was unfit for action; and yet this Commodore says he intended to take her her up James river to contend with the "iron-clad Galena and two gunboats," that had ascended James river while he was protecting Richmond by *lying at Norfolk.*

Now we desire to state a fact, and we defy contradiction, that after the "Virginia" was lightened so as to render her "*unfit for action,*" having thrown over all her ballast and much of her coal, she drew aft *twenty feet* six inches, and *twenty feet forward.* This was ascertained by chief Pilot Parish's going in a boat and ascertaining her exact draft. And here we wish to state another fact, exposing the ignorance of this Commander of the draft of his ship—so plainly that even he that "runs may read." When the "Virginia" was first floated from the Dry Dock at Gosport Navy Yard, she drew eighteen feet four inches aft, and seventeen feet forward, with fifty tons of coal, ten tanks of water forward, and her boilers filled. She had no guns on, no shell, no ballast, and has since had put upon her upwards of two hundred tons of iron. Thus she drew two feet six inches more than we had ever said she could carry to within forty miles of Richmond, (even admitting what he says, though we deny its correctness.)—Now, is it not plain, that the fact of the "Virginia's" having had added to her weight more than two hundred tons of iron, besides her guns, shot, and shell, and stores, since she first came out of dock, when she drew eighteen feet four inches, had escaped the memory of the Commander, or he was ignorant of what he ought to have known? He says: "After the ship was rendered unfit for action, he was informed by the first Lieutenant the pilots had declared their inability to carry eighteen feet above the Jamestown Flats." What the pilots did say was, that they desired, if possible, the ship should be lightened to less than eighteen feet, as the wind had been several days to the westward, which made the tides much lower. But at the same time, we said we were ready and willing to obey the commands of the Commander. One of us remarked, we were not afraid, when a Lieutenant replied, "No, we know that; for you have been tried and have proven yourselves men of courage." The fact is, the ship could not be lightened to draw eighteen feet water, unless the guns, ammunition, provisions, and nearly her entire supply of fuel had been thrown overboard, which would have placed her at the mercy of the enemy, and Commodore Tatnall ought to have known it before he attempted to lighten her.

The Commodore says we heard his address to the crew. But at the same time we were not consulted as to the tides, wind, or depth of water that could be carried at that time. He says: "On demanding from the Chief Pilot, Mr. Parrish, an explanation of the palpable deception, he replied 'that eighteen feet would be carried after the prevalence of easterly winds and that the winds for the last two days had been westerly.'" This statement Pilot Parrish utterly denies, and says no such demand of an explanation of "this palpable deception" was made. No man charged him with it. So far from it, not one word of censure or complaint was uttered during the whole time. In fact, we all felt grateful for the kind treatment we had received, and the Commodore in particular acted generously and kindly. So much so that on our way to Suffolk he took one of us, (Pilot Parish) up in the cart with him and gave him a good drink out of his tickler; and moreover, when we arrived in Richmond he endorsed all our bills for pay. Now we did not deserve this treatment, if we had acted with palpable deception. Why were we not charged with this deception on board the ship and at the time the first Lieutenant informed him the Pilots said eighteen feet water could not be carried over the Jamestown Flats?

"It will be asked (he says) what motives the Pilots would have had to deceive me. The only imaginable one is, that they wished to avoid going into battle. Had the ship not been lifted so as to render her unfit for action, a desperate contest must have ensued with a force against us too great to justify much hope of success, and as battle is not their occupation, they adopted this deceitful course to avoid it; for I had seen no reason to doubt their good faith to the Confederacy."

One would suppose from the foregoing paragraph, that the Pilots ordered the "Virginia" to be lightened, to prevent her going into action; for the Commodore says "if she had not been lightened a desperate contest must have ensued against a force too great to justify much hope of success." It was the Commodore that knew of the great force he had to contend with, and *he* had the ship lightened. But he says it was fear that prompted us to deceive, and that as battle is not our occupation, we adopted this deceitful course to avoid it. It is true, our occupation sends us on the tempestuous ocean in sunshine and in storm, and we do not tread the decks of men of-war Commodores; but we encounter some danger, at least, in bringing in the weather beaten mariner to a haven of safety. We have never served our country in times of peace on Dead Sam's deck, but we were present with the brave Buchanan, Jones and other officers and crew when they sank the Cumberland and destroyed the Congress.

We have stood exposed to the enemy's fire on the uncalled for destroyed "Virginia," when minie balls and cannon balls fell thick as hail. One of us (First Pilot Parrish,) was on board the Harmony, commanded by the brave Capt. Fairfax, when she fought the Savannah off Newport News. He was also on board the Sea Bird, under the brave veteran Com. Lynch, when he took the Sherwood from the "Express," and was under fire of the enemy for two hours. From the first day the "Virginia" flung to the breeze the flag of our beloved Southern Confederacy, we have acted as her Pilots; and if we have shown cowardice or an unwillingness to obey orders, or incompetency, let Buchanan, Jones and others say so.

Now a few words as to the management of the ship:—On the memorable battle of the 8th and 9th of March, when the wonder of the world, ("the Virginia,") under command of Buchanan and Jones, gallantly encountered the Cumberland, the Congress, the Minnesota, the Monitor, the St. Lawrence and several gunboats, a crowd of twenty thousand persons, with many naval officers, united in one voice in saying that the Virginia is "splendidly managed." One of us (Pilot Geo. Wright) piloted the French ship "Gassendi" from Norfolk, with the French Minister on board, and had the high gratification of hearing from the lips of the French Commander, the compliment, "that on the battle of the 8th and 9th, the "Virginia" was handled in a masterly and seaman like manner." "And, sir," he said, "I have a drawing I will show you of the battle, and the victory." Pilot Wright remarked, "sir, it is very correct." Thus it will be seen that, so far from fault being expressed, nothing but commendation was bestowed upon us until we reached Richmond, when, for the first time, we are charged with DECEPTION. Commodore Tatnall says: "I have seen no reason to distrust their good faith to the Confederacy." Sir, we did not require *your* endorsement. We are known by men at least fully your equals; and no man has ever dared to doubt our loyalty to our State and to the South. If we had chosen to be traitors, thousands and tens of thousands might have been at our command, if we could have been bribed to pilot Union ships instead of Southern ships.—Though poor, and three of us men of large families, dependent on us for subsistence, there is not Yankee gold enough in all the land to induce us to betray the Southern Confederacy. No Virginia Pilot has disobeyed the proclamation of our Governor, prohibiting them from piloting Yankee men-of-war or merchant vessels.

We have nearly concluded this communication, and though a more thorough and elaborate answer would have exposed the fallacy and inconsistency of Commodore Tatnall's communication, yet we hope enough has been said to open the eyes of the authorities and the public.

Before closing, it is proper to notice the unjust and unmerited treatment manifested towards Chief Pilot Parrish. Since the "Virginia" was launched, Pilot Parrish has been

with her in good and in evil report. He received a commission as Master in the Navy, signed by President Davis, and has endeavored to do his duty to his State and country.

On his arrival in Richmond he was ordered to the batteries of Drury's Bluff. He immediately repaired to that post, and commenced with all his powers to aid in blockading the James river, which had been exposed to Yankee gunboats, by the withdrawal of the "Virginia" from the defence of the James River. While thus engaged, Pilot Parrish received from Secretary Mallory an order revoking his commission and dismissing him from the service without affording him the form of a trial, and without even a notice of a charge. Pilot Parrish would rather have fallen in defence of his country, leaving a good name to his wife and children, than thus, without a hearing, to be deprived of that to which he is justly entitled. But conscious that a full investigation of this whole matter will fully exhonerate the Pilots from all blame in relation to the destruction of the "Virginia," Pilot Parrish will content himself meanwhile with the consciousness that he has done his duty; as have also the Pilots associated with him on board the "Virginia."

In conclusion, we say that, in the destruction of the "Pride of the South," the Pilots on board had no part or lot; and no fault or blame can be attached to us.

WILLIAM PARRISH,
GEORGE WRIGHT,
WM. T. C. CLARK,
H. WILLIAMS. } Pilots.

Skirmishing in Front of Richmond.

SKIRMISH AT MECHANICSVILLE.

The village of Mechanicsville is situated at the terminus of the Mechanicsville turnpike, about one mile beyond the Chickahominy river, and about six from Richmond. On Friday afternoon, (16th ult.) pursuant to orders, Capt. Rosser, of the 2nd company Washington Artillery, detailed fifteen men, with a rifle gun, to that position, to sustain our pickets who had been driven in the previous day. He accompanied them and re-established the pickets, driving off the enemy with a few well directed shots. At night he removed his piece from the crest of the hill which he occupied to the village,—a short distance. The Troup Artillery, with three pieces, who were on the ground, withdrew during the night, leaving only Capt. Rosser's one gun and a howitzer from the Wise Artillery to defend the position. The infantry support consisted of the 8th and 9th Georgia regiments—Colonel Lamar and Turnipseed.—There was considerable picket firing at intervals during the night. About daybreak Saturday, Captain Rosser discovered a body of the enemy advancing through a wheatfield, west of the hill which he occupied Friday afternoon. He promptly opened fire upon them, and they as promptly withdrew behind a hill. The enemy's battery of six guns, stationed near the old mill, returned Capt. Rosser's fire, and for several hours a cannonade was continued without damage to our side. The howitzer was placed at the intersection of Meadow Bridge road, and fired occasional shots. About 10 o'clock it was discovered that the enemy had received an accession of three guns which were advancing and firing by half battery on the north side of the road leading to New Bridge. In the mean time, re-inforcements had been sent for, but as they failed to arrive, Col. Robertson of the cavalry, who commanded the post, deemed it inadvisable to maintain the position against such heavy odds. Capt. Rosser then rode over to the howitzer and directed its removal to the rear of the village. Whilst thus engaged, a shell exploded wounding Capt. R. and three members of the Wise Artillery. The piece was successfully removed, with the rifle gun in the direction of Meadow Bridge. Soon after the withdrawal of these guns, the Yankees entered Mechanicsville, and cheered lustily at their success, which they will probably magnify into a great victory, and the occupation of a *town*. Mechanicsville consists of about five houses.

Capt. Rosser was wounded in the right arm above the elbow, the fragment of the projectile lacerating the flesh. He remained at his post until the guns were removed, and then came to the city and had his wound dressed by Dr. C. B. Gibson, at whose residence he remains as a guest. He hopes to be able to resume his duties in the field in a day or two. The same shell which wounded him killed the valuable horse upon which he was mounted.

We were unable to ascertain the casualties to the infantry, or the names of the gunners who were wounded. One of the latter had his right arm shot off.

SKIRMISH AT NEW BRIDGE.

This outpost is at the Chickahominy river, about eight miles northeast of Richmond.—The 5th Louisiana regiment, Col. T. G. Hunt, was performing picket duty near this place.—On Saturday morning, about 10 o'clock, they were attacked by two regiments of the enemy, numbering over two thousand men. Two lines of skirmishers were thrown out by the enemy, who were protected by a thick growth of trees. Our entire force being concentrated, were greatly annoyed by the sharpshooters, but Colonel Hunt discovering the design of the enemy, ordered his men to charge and completely routed the enemy. They fell back about a mile in great disorder. The skirmish was almost exclusively one of musketry, but few cannon being fired. Our men were in the open field, while the forces of the enemy were protected by the trees. The enemy, however, were soon drawn from the wood, when a volley of musketry was poured into their midst, killing and wounding many of them. The fight lasted about two hours. The loss of the enemy cannot be correctly estimated, but it must have been quite heavy. Our loss was ten or fifteen killed and about forty wounded.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Soon after the withdrawal of our troops from Mechanicsville, Saturday, a large force of the enemy advanced to the Central Railroad, near Storr's about eight miles from the city, and took possession of the track at that point. They of course severed the telegraphic wire, and interrupted communication with the West by that line. The mail train due in the afternoon turned off at the Junction into the Fredericksburg railroad, and came to the city by that route. Precautionary instructions to this effect had been given to the conductor on Friday. The occupation of this road will not interrupt the running of trains between this city and Staunton, as the connection can still be made via the Junction. Telegraphic communication was reopened yesterday, at 11 a. m., by connecting the wires at the Junction. We were informed yesterday that the Yankees had burnt the trestle work of the railroad at the Chickahominy. The report is no doubt true, as they will aim to do us all the damage they can.—*Richmond Whig, 23d. ultimo.*

☞ The subject of arming the negroes was discussed in Congress.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1862.

WANTED, at this office, an apprentice to the printing business.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Owing to the advanced price of everything (except newspapers) the *Press* will not be sent to subscribers, after their term expires, at club rates, in the future.

The *Press* will be conducted strictly, hereafter, upon the CASH system; and persons will please bear in mind that, when they order the *Press*, to remit any amount, not less than 50 cents, and their favors will receive prompt attention.

Terms.

One year,	$2.00.
Six months,	1.00.
Three months,	50.

GREAT FRESHET.—A large quantity of rain fell this week, which swelled the water courses in this region to an almost unprecedented height. Middle Fork was up to the memorable highest water mark of many years ago.

☞ It has been whispered that a "*caucus*" was held at the court-house on Tuesday, to nominate candidates for the Legislature. We would advise the people to look well, not altogether to the *antecedents* of men who may be brought out as candidates, but let them fully satisfy themselves as to the present position of those who would represent them in the State Legislature. No candidates have as yet announced themselves.

MASS MEETING IN WAKE.—At the Mass Meeting of Wake County, held in the court-house at Raleigh, on Saturday last, Col. Z. B. Vance was nominated for Governor; Col. J. P. H. Ross for the State Senate; and Henry W. Miller, Wm. Laws, Green H. Alford, for the Commons.

ARMS! ARMS!!—It will be seen, by advertisement of Col. J. Masten, that he is authorized to purchase arms for the State, and to collect all the public arms or military accoutrements in Forsyth County.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.—We had the pleasure of examining, a few days since, a lot of Daguerreotype Cases, manufactured by our young friend, Henry Lineback, of this place. The cases are neatly and durably made, and finished in good style. The best recommendation we can give is, that he can scarcely supply the demand, always having orders ahead.

☞ Last week we omitted to notice the serenade given in honor of Col. D. K. McRae, one evening during his sojourn here.

At the request of a very respectable concourse of citizens present, he favored us with a brief, but very appropriate address. Compromise or reconstruction of the Union he considered out of the question,—that time had passed. The only alternative left for the South was to achieve her independence, or be enslaved,—and a united South never could be conquered.

He alluded in feeling terms to the battle of Williamsburg, in which he acted a conspicuous part, and gave the audience distinctly to understand that he was not very well pleased with the conduct of certain regiments on that occasion, but as the matter was to be investigated, he would forbear further comment.

"STONEWALL" JACKSON.—It is stated, and we believe credited in Richmond, that Gen. Jackson's advance occupied Williamsport, in Maryland, several days since, and would advance still further.

Williamsport is about 90 miles from Baltimore, and 50 or 60 miles from Washington City.

It is reported that he captured up to Thursday a large number of prisoners, besides a large quantity of medical stores, arms, and other munitions of war.

Gen. Jackson's victories have filled the whole North with excitement. Lincoln had issued orders to the Governors of the several States for men for "the defence of the National Capital" and they, in turn, had issued the most inflamatory appeals to the people.

CAPTURED BY THE ENEMY.—Among those captured by the Yankee's a few days since, when Gen. Branch's force attacked them near Peake's turnout, on the Fredericksburg road, were Surgeon J. F. Shaffner, of the 33d N. C. State troops, and Assistant Surgeon, Barrom, of the 28th N. C. State troops. At the time of their capture they were in attendance on some of our wounded men, who had been necessarily left behind.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

June Court.

We have been kindly furnished with the following report of the committee of finance and the proceedings of our County Court, in session this week.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF FINANCE.

The committee of Finance made the following report to June Term:

We, the undersigned, the Finance Committee of the County of Forsyth, have examined into the wants of the County Treasury, for the coming year; and, as by the Act of the Legislature, passed August 4th, 1861, we are required to tax for county purposes the same subjects of taxation as are taxed by the Revenue law now in force, in the same relative proportion as the tax imposed thereon for State purposes, we would respectfully suggest that a tax precisely similar to the one levied for State purposes, be levied for County purposes: Where 20 cts. is the tax on the $100 valuation of land for State, we would add 20 cts. for the County,—making the tax on land 40 cts. in all, on the $100. The tax on the poll for the State being 80 cts., we would suggest it be $1.60, and so on through the list. This we believe would raise revenue to meet the wants of the County, including the amount required by E. A. Vogler, Treasurer of the Central Committee, to meet the principal and interest of the County bonds maturing on the 1st of July, this year. Unforeseen demands may possibly be required from our County, but as far as we are able to calculate, at present, we believe the above rate of taxation will raise sufficient revenue, and at the same time fall more lightly on tax-payers than is generally expected.

Respectfully submitted,

F. A. VOGLER,
J. M. VAWTER,
CHAS. BRIETZ, } Finance Committee.

JUNE TERM—1862.

A majority of the magistrates, not absent from the County, being present, proceeded to lay the following taxes, for County purposes, the support of the Poor, Common Schools and the Lunatic Asylum; viz: The same tax on all subjects of taxation as are levied for State purposes under the late Revenue Law, passed in September last; to wit: 20 cts. on the $100 value of all real estate, slaves, money at interest, or cash on hand, horses, mules and cattle for sale, household and kitchen furniture, and upon all other property as returned in the list of taxables; 80 cts. on each white and free black poll; toll gates, toll bridges, and ferries, 2½ per cent. on receipts; gates permitted by the County Court, to be erected across a highway, 15 cts.; note shavers, 10 per cent. on amount of profits; negro trading 50 cts. on the $100, on the total amount of purchases; non-resident negro traders who may bring a slave in the County to sell again, 50 cts. on the $100. Pleasure vehicles 1 per cent. on the value; plate and jewelry 1 per cent.; gold and silver watches 1 per cent.; each piano $1.50; each stud-horse or jack-ass, $6.00; every dollar of dividend or profit upon money or capital invested in any shares in the Bank of Washington, Merchants Bank of Newbern, the Bank of Wadesboro', the Bank of Fayetteville, the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, the Farmer's Bank of North Carolina, the Bank of Charlotte and the Bank of Yanceyville, shall pay a tax of 7½ cts.; and all other dividends of shares in all other Banks, 4 cts. All dentists, physicians, lawyers, State and County officers, Cashiers of Banks, 1 per cent. on their income, and the same as the State tax on all other subjects of taxatjon in schedule A of said Act, as may not here be enumerated. And it is also further ordered by the Court, that the Sheriff of Forsyth County, collect on all subjects taxed by the State, in schedule B, the same amount on each subject for County taxes, as he may collect for State taxes. And it is further ordered by the Court, that all the foregoing taxes when collected shall be paid out by the Sheriff as follows: $2,200 to the County Trustee, for the ordinary County purposes; $1,275 to the Chairman Board of Superintendents of Common Schools; $2,000 to the Wardens of the Poor; and such amount as may be due to the Lunatic Asylum at Raleigh; and the balance to the Treasurer of the Central Committee, for the purpose of paying the debt incurred by the County in consequence of the present war.

THE NORTHERN CONFISCATION BILL.—The Special Committee of the Senate, to which were referred all the bills, memorials, &c., before the Senate, on the subject of confiscating the property and freeing the slaves, have reported a bill. It is stated the Confiscation bill passed the House, but in what shape, we are not advised.

Whenever this bill becomes a law, our readers shall be apprised of its provisions.

BATTLES NEAR RICHMOND.—In this issue will be found all the particulars we have in regard to the engagements near Richmond on Saturday and Sunday last. There has been no battle since Sunday.—Monday, and perhaps Tuesday being occupied in burying the dead, and attending to the wounded.

The carnage is represented as having been dreadful on both sides.

Gen. Johnson was wounded in the shoulder, but at latest dates was comfortable. Col. Wade Hampton was slightly wounded in the foot. Our army has fallen back a few miles. The whole number of prisoners taken Saturday and Sunday is said to be 550. See more extended notice elsewhere.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

MOBILE June 1st.—The Register has late New Orleans papers, but they contain nothing of interest. Some boats, with provisions, had arrived, and a crevasse had occurred above the city.

LATEST NEWS.

No Virginia papers received on Thursday.

The following was received on Wednesday:

FROM THE WEST.

AUGUSTA, GA., June 2.

The Memphis Appeal says that the Federals attacked and captured the town of Homersville, Ark., on the 20th ult., and also sized the Steamer Daniel B. Miller. Col. E. A. Lewis, of Jeff. Thompson's command, was killed; two wounded and several citizens captured.

Capts. Rogers and Hicks, with 100 men, attacked the Federals near Des Arc, on the 24th ult. The enemy was three or four hundred strong. The Federal loss is supposed to be 50 or 100. The Confederate loss was 3 killed, 2 wounded and several missing. Eight or ten horses were killed. The Federals are laying the whole country in waste. The enemy are again within 10 miles of Cotton Plant. A large number of citizens have left to attack them.

News of the Week.

ATTACK ON VICKSBURG.

AUGUSTA, GA., June 1.—The Jackson Mississippian, of the 28th, has a dispatch from Vicksburg, of same date, which says that two of the enemy's boats came to that point and fired 116 shots from 6 o'clock till dark. They commenced firing at the batteries at 9 o'clock P. M, and continued for an hour. At 10 o'clock the firing commenced on both sides.

The batteries are uninjured. The houses damaged in the city are the Methodist Church, the Marine Hospital, and the residences of John A. Kierne and Duff Green.—All quiet since Capt. James A. Hackin's artillery company fired into the Federal transports, disabled one, and turned the course of all.

FIGHT NEAR CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, May 30.—The Courier, of this morning, says that the enemy, in strong force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, landed at Page's Point, Thursday morning, and advanced towards Pocotaligo, within two miles of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.—Our force, though inferior in numbers, held the enemy in check until reinforcements arrived, when the enemy retreated to their boats, the Confederate forces pursuing them.

It was thought that the engagement would be resumed last night or this morning. Two Confederates are reported killed. Col. Walker's horse was shot under him at Secessionville, and also at Pemberton. The enemy's gunboats threw a few shell, but did no injury. They also shelled the Newtown Cut. The engagement lasted three hours, doing no injury to our side. One Federal gunboat was disabled. The Mercury says the mast was shot away. It is thought the fight will be resumed this morning.

A General Order from "Stonewall."

The following order has been issued by Gen. Jackson relating to the recent gallant exploits of his army:

HEADQUARTERS, V. D.
Winchester, May 26, 1862.
General Orders, No. 53.

Within four weeks this army has made long and rapid marches, fought six combats and two battles, signally defeating the enemy in each one, captured several stands of colors and pieces of artillery, with numerous prisoners, and vast medical, ordnance and army stores, and finally driven the boastful host which was ravaging our beautiful country, into utter route.—The General Commanding would warmly express to the officers and men under his command his joy in their achievements, and his thanks for their brilliant gallantry in action, and their patient obedience under the hardships of forced marches, often more painful to brave soldiers than the dangers of battle. The explanation of the severe exertions to which the Commanding General called the army, which were endured by them with such cheerful confidence in him, is now given in the victory of yesterday. He receives this proof of their confidence in the past with pride and gratitude, and asks only a similar confidence in the future. But his chief duty to-day and that of the army, is to recognize devoutly the hand of a protecting Providence in the brilliant successes of the last three days, which have given us the results of a great victory without great losses, and to make the oblation of our thanks to God for his mercies to us and our country in heartfelt acts of religious worship. For this purpose the troops will remain in camp to-day, suspending, as far as practicable, all military exercises, and the chaplains of regiments will hold devine service in their several charges at 4 o'clock, P. M. to-day.

By order of Major Gen. Jackson,
R. L. DABNEY,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The Salt Works.

On Thursday last, (22d ult.) we understand, there were upwards of 1100 wagons at the works, waiting their turn for salt. Many of these wagons are returning, some of them empty, others with a sack or two of salt, for which they say they were compelled to pay $6 per bushel at the Saltville Depot. They purchased at this exhorbitant price rather than wait a couple of weeks or return empty. The price at the works is $1 per bushel.

The proprietors of the Works, we understand, for the purpose of preventing speculation and extortion, will not sell large amounts to individuals, unless they came with proper vouchers that they come as agents of the counties from which they hail. This is all right and proper, but how comes it that persons in the neighborhood of the Works have the article to sell at *six times* the price at which the proprietors sell it? We cannot believe that the proprietors connive at this outrage, but the speculation is going on within sight of the smoke of the furnaces. It is thought that many wagoners sell all they get over and above what they may need for their own use, to speculators unconnected with the Works, and these take advantage of those who would prefer to give six dollars per bushel to waiting two or three weeks or returning empty. This thing is creating great dissatisfaction and much bitter feeling all through the country, and the proprietors will do well to ferret out and correct the abuse.—*Abingdon Virginian.*

From the Raleigh Standard.

THE GREAT BATTLE OPENED!

Two days' Fight near Richmond.

GEN. D. H. HILL'S DIVISION ATTACKED THE ENEMY!!

DESPERATE FIGHTING — ENEMY DRIVEN FROM HIS REDOUBTS — TERRIBLE CARNAGE, &c.

We have used every reasonable effort to obtain early and reliable intelligence from the great battle now pending near Richmond, but up to the hour of going to press, the accounts received are exceedingly meagre. We are indebted to the courtesy of our friend A. F. Crutchfield, Esq, of the Petersburg Express, for the following dispatches:

FIRST DISPATCH.

PETERSBURG, June 1, 1862.

Editor Standard:—The battle commenced early yesterday below Richmond, near the Chickahominy. Gen. D H. Hill's division made the attack on the enemy. The battle raged all day. The fighting was desperate, and the loss fearful on both sides. We drove the enemy from his redoubts and from the forest, turned his batteries upon him, and took three batteries, driving him one and a half miles. Our troops slept in his camp last night. No estimate of losses. The battle was not decisive, and will be renewed this morning. C.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PETERSBURG, June 1, 1862.

Editor Standard:—The fight is progressing furiously to day, chiefly with musketry. No definite reports from the field, but the general tenor of statements of wounded soldiers indicates that the Confederates are following up their success of yesterday. Prisoners constantly coming in. McClellan commands in person, and it is believed that the larger portion of his army is this side the Chickahominy.

Gen. Hatton, of Tennessee, was killed yesterday.

The 12th Virginia regiment, chiefly from this City, (Petersburg,) was in the fight, this morning, and is reported as badly cut up. There is great distress here on account of it. C.

THIRD DISPATCH.

PETERSBURG, June 2, 5 o'clock, P. M.

Editor Standard:—No trains from Richmond to-day, no papers received, and no telegrams concerning army movements. It is now two o'clock, and it is not known whether the fighting was renewed.—All accounts, up to a late hour last night, agree that we obtained a slight advantage in the fight yesterday. McClellan commanded the enemy in person. The carnage is said to have been terrible. Yankee loss known to have been double that of the Confederates. Richmond is crowded with the wounded. C.

A dispatch received in this City (Raleigh) on Monday night states that Gen. Colston's brigade, to which the 13th and 14th N. C. Regiments belong, was under fire, but not actively engaged, and no lives lost.—The same dispatch states that there was no fighting on Monday.

From the above it will be seen that the fight was opened by Gen. Hill, of this State, on Saturday morning, the 31st of May. The fight commenced in the valley of Boar Swamp, between the York Railroad and the Williamsburg Road, about 7 miles from Richmond. The tremendous fall of rain on Friday evening caused a flood in Chickahominy, and carried away some of the bridges. The roads and ground were very muddy.

From the various items in the newspapers and from rumor we gather a few particulars not embraced in the dispatches.

Gen. Hill's division was supported by Gen. Longstreet's and Huger's. Gen. Rhodes, Garland's, Rains', Anderson's, Whitting's and others are spoken of in high terms.

President Davis and Gen. Lee were on the field, inspiring and encouraging our forces. It is said our troops fought with desperate bravery. At a late hour Gen. Hill telegraphed his wife at Charlotte, which was read in the churches on Sunday, "God has given us a great Victory." Gen. Rhodes was wounded, Gen. Hatton, of Tennessee, killed.

On Monday a dispatch brought the unpleasant intelligence of the death of Gen. J. Johnston Pettigrew, late Colonel of our 22d regiment. He fell in the battle of Saturday. The death of this young officer will spread a gloom over a large circle, both in this State and in South Carolina.

The fight on Sunday is said to have been terrible, but so far we scarcely have any particulars beyond the above. From the Charlotte Bulletin we learn that our 4th Regiment N. C. Troops was in the hottest of the fight and immortalized itself.

We regret our inability to furnish our readers with fuller details of the fight on Saturday and Sunday. Of the latter day we scarcely know anything, and the last dispatch is not as encouraging as we desire. The silence of the telegraph from Richmond is much to be deprecated. Our people prefer knowing the worst than to be kept in constant suspense.

The general impression is, indeed it is rumored, that an armistice took place on Monday for the burial of the dead and the proper care of the wounded. If so, there was no fighting on that day. So far, the results of the fight are indecisive. We trust Heaven may interpose and give us a complete victory.

Dispatches from Corinth state that General Seigel had joined Halleck with his forces. Skirmishing continued, but no battle yet. Gen. Beauregard had forbidden dispatches to be sent.

The gunboats of the enemy had attacked Vicksburg, but were driven back. Fort Pillow still holds out. The Yankees had destroyed the buildings on President Davis's farm, below Vicksburg, on the Mississippi, and also that of Joe Davis.

The Yankees had landed at Georgetown, S. C., and near Pensacola. A fight is reported on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, on the 29th ult.

Capt. Scarbrough, of this State, is said to have been killed in a skirmish on Friday, on the Williamsburg Road, below Richmond.

The Yankee accounts state that McClellan had telegraphed to Washington that he gained a complete victory at Hanover Court House, in which Gen. Branch's brigade was concerned, and that the Confederates were routed with a loss of 1,000. He says his loss was 370. We doubt the statement. Our loss was severe, but hardly 1,000—his loss must have been greater in killed and wounded than ours.

SKIRMISH.—From the Goldsboro' Tribune we learn that Lieut. Nethercutt with 18 Partisan Rangers, ambuscaded a party of Federals in Jones Co., on the 28d and killed three of them, capturing five muskets, &c. The enemy retreated.

YANKEE OUTRAGES IN N. C.

The following is the substance of a long article in the Raleigh State Journal:

The Yankees are committing great outrages in and around the town of Washington. They arrested Mr. Allen Grist, who resides in two miles of Washington, put him in prison and kept him there for several days. Mr. Grist has since been released. They arrested his ward, William Howard, a boy of 16 years of age. There was no apparent cause for the arrests. Mr. William Grist, was taken and tied in the road, carried to Washington and put in prison, notwithstanding the entreaties of his wife, who got upon her knees and implored them to release him. Mr. James R. Grist is made a prisoner in his own house, and a guard of Yankees stationed around it. They have stopped all operations on his farm, and will not allow his negroes to go into his farm, alleging as a reason that they would interfere with their pickets. They also went to the residence of Mrs. Thomas Blount, and took off all her poultry, hogs and everything valuable about the premises, and she had to fly from her home.—Maj. Wm. B. Rodman has two farms. They have gone to each and taken the negroes and all the provisions, together with all his horses, mules, wagons and carts. They also went to the residence of Mr. Alfred Stanly, about three miles from the town, and seized him and a boy 15 years old. Mr. Stanly resisted them to the last. Mr. Stanly and son are now confined in prison. Mr. Stanly is about 60 years of age, and a brother of the Hon. Edward Stanly, of Crliforoia, who Gen. Burnside says is to be the provisional Governor of this State. Note the contrast between the two brothers.

DESTRUCTIVE.—At the late fire in Troy, New York, it is stated that the number of buildings destroyed will reach eight hundred. The amount of insurance is not stated, but the losses are said to be well distributed among the insurance companies, and it is believed they will pay. The common council has appropriated two thousand dollars for the destitute.—*Petersburg Express.*

HEAVY MAIL.—The first mail steamer from New York to New Orleans carried upwards of ten thousand letters most of which were on business, the Yankees being anxious to open trade.—*ib.*

Hon. Charles J. Ingersoll died in Philadelphia on the 14th instant, in the 80th year of his age. He had occupied many important political positions in the country.—*ib.*

Gen. Fremont's Command.—RICHMOND, May 31.—The Lynchburg "Republican" learns from a gentleman from Pendleton co., that Gen. Fremont has joined the command of Milroy, and occupies a position on the road between Petersburg, in Hardy, and Franklin, the county seat of Pendleton. The number of troops under Milroy is about 15,000. Fremont is now in a hard place, as he must advance to Monterey, towards Staunton, or retreat towards Romney into Maryland. His army is represented to be very scarce of ammunition and supplies, and no means of obtaining them.—*Enquirer.*

STATE NEWS.

THE SUPREME COURT.—The annual term will commence, in Raleigh, on Monday, the 9th inst. Causes will be called in the same order as heretofore, but without reference to the particular weeks. This change of the rule has been made, as no circuit will occupy a week.

THE ENEMY.—Some excitement prevails in Hertford and Gates Counties in this State, and in Southampton, Va., at the rumored advance of Burnside's steamers up Chowan river, and the threats of the invader. The Petersburg Express says the people are moving their bacon, &c., out of his reach. We presume our forces will be at hand to check his progress, and chastise him severely.

The Public Treasurer, Mr. Courts, has sent a circular to the Sheriffs of the State authorizing them to take Confederate Treasury notes in payment of taxes, under an ordinance of our Convention.

DIED,

At Mt. Airy, Surry County, on the 29th April, after a protracted illness, GEN. S. GRAVES. He served the State in both branches of the Legislature; was one of the oldest Trustees of the University of the State, and was Clerk and Master of Surry for thirty-two years.

Arms for the State.

I HAVE been authorised by Gov. Clark, to purchase arms for the State of North Carolina. All persons having Rifles or double-barreled Shot Guns for sale, will be paid a fair price for them, in cash, if they will bring them to me.

I hope every one having a gun, that he can spare, will bring it forward at once, so that it can be used in defence of the South.

J. MASTEN,
June 4 1862. 6-2t.

Public Arms,

I HAVE been ordered, by Gov. Clark, to collect all the public arms and accoutrements of every kind, in Forsyth County, for the State.

All persons having any public arms or accoutrements, viz: Rifles, Muskets, Bayonets, Cavalry Pistols or Swords, Holsters, Cartridge Boxes, Belts, Straps, or anything else, are hereby notified to deliver them to me forthwith. And any person failing or refusing to do so, will be reported, and will have to suffer the penalty of such default.

J. MASTEN.
June 4, 1862. 6-2t.

PRINTER'S INK

MANUFACTURED BY

B. A. RANDALL & CO.,

MARIETTA, GEORGIA.

BOOK, NEWS AND COLORED INKS, of an excellent quality, and warranted equal to the best northern make.

BOOK INK at 50 cents to $4 per lb., in cans of 1 to 10 pounds.

NEWS INK, (fine) at 30 cents per lb., for all orders of 100 pounds and upwards.

NEWS INK (very fine) at 40 cents per lb., in kegs of 25 and 50 pounds.

COLORED INKS at $1 to $8 per lb., in half pound and pound cans.

Every paper inserting this advertisement for one month and sending us a copy of their paper, will receive pay for the same, upon purchasing three times the amount of their bill from us.

B. A. R. & CO.,
April 11 1862. 50-1m

NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Bacon, &c.

B. L. HYDE.
Salem April 23th, 1862.

THE LATE FIGHT AT HANOVER.

RICHMOND, Va., May 30, 1862.

To the editor of the Richmond Examiner:

I give you an exact account of the fight at Lebannon Church, in Hanover county, on the 27th, and hope you will let the people know something of that severe and unequal contest.

About 11½, A. M., a captain of the Virginia Cavalry informed Col. Charles C. Lee, of the 37th North Carolina troops, that the enemy was advancing, but that he believed it to be a mere marauding party, which might be captured by prompt action. General Branch was at his headquarters, more than a mile distant, and as no time could be lost, Col. Lee at once sent three of his companies, under Lieut. Col. Barber, to meet them, and notified General Branch of the same. Col. Lee ascertained that the enemy was advancing in considerable force; he, therefore sent forward the remainder of his regiment, and placed it in line of battle across the road, and sent back for Captain Latham's artillery to reply to a battery which had opened upon his regiment. He also asked Colonel Wade, of the Twelfth N. C. troops to place his regiment in the woods on the right to prevent a flank movement; he then deployed Company A, of the 37th, as skirmishers, to protect the left flank.

Captain Latham, with two guns of his battery, came forward and replied vigorously for a short time, until a shell was thrown into his caisson, which caused it to explode, killing two men and two horses and wounding seven men. Our guns now ceased to fire while moving back the disabled section. Company F, of the 37th, now opened fire with Enfield rifles upon the advance of the enemy and put him to flight, killing a lieutenant and two of his men. The enemy now retired from view, having engaged us for two hours. Gen. Branch about this time came upon the field, and ordered the Eighteenth and Thirty-seventh forward to support Colonel Lane's Twenty-eighth North Carolina troops, which had been sent early in the morning to support two companies of the Thirty-seventh, on picket some four miles distant. These two regiments commenced to advance under Colonel Lee, the respective regiments being commanded by Col. Cowan, of the Eighteenth, and Lieutenant-Colonel Barber of the 37th. Colonel Lee soon ascertained that the enemy had planted a battery of artillery on a hill in front of him, with a strong infantry support. This was reported to General Branch. Gen. Branch ordered Col. Lee to charge the battery with the Eighteenth and Thirty-seventh. Col. Lee sent to the General asking him to cause Latham to engage the enemy's battery and to send up other infantry support for the Eighteenth and Thirty-seventh.

The Eighteenth and Thirty-seventh commenced the charge—the Eighteenth sweeping gallantly through an open field in the face of a terrible fire with good effect. At the same time the Thirty-seventh advanced with rapidity and steadiness through a dense forest, in which the undergrowth was so thick that a man could not be seen more than thirty steps. The 37th rushed forward with enthusiasm until it encountered the Yankees who were concealed behind logs, trees and in the cut of a roadway, which was bordered by a fence of cedar brush. Here the enemy had every advantage of position, while his force was vastly superior; but Col. Lee's men stood like veterans. Officers and men stood as firm as rocks within fifteen or twenty paces of the Yankee line. Volley after volley of grape from their cannon and of Minnie balls from their infantry mowed down our men, still the 37th moved forward, driving the enemy before it. Unable to stand the well-directed fire of the 18th and 37th the enemy fled from his battery, leaving his flag on the field.—While these two regiments were fighting as only brave men can fight, and were driving from his position an enemy of six regiments of infantry and one battery of artillery, strange to say no assistance was sent to them, though Gen Branch had at his side a battery of artillery and four regiments of infantry. At last, when no longer able to stand alone against such heavy odds, the two regiments fell back, stubbornly contesting the ground as they retired. They had fought long, especially the Thirty-seventh, which had been under fire for nearly six hours. Their loss was very heavy.—The Thirty-seventh had only seven companies on the field (companies B and E being on picket, and company B being detailed to guard the wagon train,) yet it lost a hundred and sixteen killed, wounded and missing, more than one out of every three men. The loss of the Eighteenth was quite severe they leaving some hundred and sixty of their men on the field. Col. Campbell's Seventh and Colonel Wade's Twelfth N. C. troops now covered the retreat, holding the enemy in check in fine style. None of our other troops were in the action, except Capt. Saunders' company of the Thirty-third N. C. troops, which while deployed as skirmishers, captured a Yankee hospital, and with it a surgeon, four men and 10 horses. The hospital contained forty-nine wounded Yankees. Their loss was quite severe—greater, perhaps, than our own, including a field officer.

Our officers all behaved well. Col. Lee and Maj Hickerson were both knocked from their horses by shells. Lieut. Col. Barbers' horse was killed under him, and he was slightly wounded in the neck. Adjutant Wm F. Nicholson's horse was killed and came very near falling on him.

Col. Lane's regiment was entirely cut off, and had to take care of itself. Col. Lane had cause to be proud of his men.—They encountered the advanced regiment of the enemy and killed some eighty or more, and captured some sixty-eight prisoners, who were sent to Richmond, besides others, who afterwards escaped.

Col. Lane was then opposed by a superior force, which almost entirely surrounded him, yet he conducted his command off and reached Richmond yesterday.—His loss, however, is great, as many of his men broke down and, it is believed, were captured by the Yankee cavalry. Capts. Ashcraft and Farthing, of the Thirty-seventh, with some one hundred and forty men, were on picket, and started to Col. Lane when they heard his firing. Capt. Ashcraft, with forty-four of his men, and fifteen of Capt. Farthing's escaped; the rest, it is feared, were captured.

The above is a true statement of the facts, which will make the battle of Lebanon Church a sad, but so far as the company and regimental officers are concerned a brilliant affair for North Carolinians.—Of the rest the public must judge.

I am, sir, &c.,

"HANOVER."

BURNING COTTON.—The Vicksburg Whig is glad to learn that the cotton all along the Mississippi is being burned. Some nine thousand bales have been destroyed between Vicksburg and Grand Gulf. Judge Perkins of Louisiana, alone, consigned thirteen hundred bales to the flames. The Whig learns that it is also being destroyed at every plantation above Vicksburg on the river.

GREAT FIRE ON LONG ISLAND.

Dispatch to the Associated Press North.]

NEW YORK, May 13.—One of the most destructive fires which ever visited Long Island, has been raging for the last four days, destroying a large amount of property. The fire broke out near Stony Brook on Friday last, and was caused by the burning off of a lot on the farm of Joel J. Smith. It has swept over an area of at least 60,000 square acres, principally in the town of Brookhaven.

It skirted the village of Stony Brook, Stataukett, Port Jefferson, Mount Sinai, Miller's Place on the North, New Village, Seldon, Coram, Middle Island and Manorville in the middle, and Patchoque, Belport, Mastic, Moriches and Onaque on the south. It passed some little distance from the villages of the North, while in the centre it came so near as to endanger dwellings and human lives. On the south side they suffered more severely. At the village of Mastic it swept down to the shore of the Great South Bay, where many barns and outbuildings were destroyed.

At Manorville several dwellings were destroyed, and it is said that several lives were lost in attempting to arrest its progress.

A dispatch from Port Jefferson, May 12, says the damage is variously estimated at from $300,000 to $500,000.

SEVERITY OF THE WINTER IN OREGON—LOSS OF LIFE.

The latest papers from Oregon are to the 22d February, and contain melancholy accounts of suffering by the severe cold weather. We give a synopsis:

Great distress prevailed at Walla Walla, on account of the severity of the cold weather. A number of stores and saloons were closed, the proprietors being unable to procure wood to warm them. Wood was selling at $30 per cord, flour at $34 per barrel, and board was $15 per week. For four weeks the mercury ranged from freezing point to 29° below zero. One half of the stock that was driven from the Wallamet Valley last season had perished. A number of persons have been frozen to death. At the Warm Spring Reservation, out of 300 head of cattle belonging to the Government one half had died. The Indians had lost all their horses. All along the road between Dalles and Walla-Walla provisions had been exhausted, except beef. Seven men lost their lives between those places by the severity of the weather. In the vicinity of Puget Sound stock had suffered severely. In Southern Oregon large numbers of horses and cattle had died.

THE "FRIENDS" AND MILITARY DUTY.

The following is the Ordinance passed by the Convention conditionally relieving the Society of Friends from military duty:

An Ordinance to Exempt Members of the Society of Friends from performing Military Duty, (as amended on the second reading.)

Be it Ordained, &c., That members of good standing in the Society of Friends, commonly called "Quakers," who shall produce a regular certificate of membership, shall be exempt from performing militia duty and military service: *Provided*, That as an equivalent for such exemption, when called for by the proper authorities, they shall pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be collected by the Sheriffs of the several counties, as other State Taxes are collected, to be paid into the Treasury for the general purposes thereof; and in case they be unable to pay the same, the Governor shall have power to detail them to assist in the manufacture of salt, or to attend to the hospitals in the State.

OPERATIONS OF OUR ARMY NEAR WINCHESTER.

The following letter, furnishing the particulars of the operations of our army near Winchester, says the Lynchburg Republican, was written by a gentleman whose statement can be implicitly relied upon:

We got to Front Royal where we met the 1st Maryland Regiment, and after a fight and a charge we captured every man of them save fifteen. Our cavalry then dashed ahead and took 200 more prisoners at a little town between Front Royal and Strasburg, on the railroad. In all we took 900 prisoners at Front Royal, including one Colonel, one Lieut. Colonel, one Major, two pieces of cannon, horses, arms, &c., in abundance, and $300,000 worth of Quartermaster and Commissary stores; also two locomotives and three passenger and fifty tunnage cars. These facts are reliable and you may rest assured thereof, as I will write you nothing but what I know to be true. We slept on the bare ground that night, and the next morning very early were off at a tangent for somewhere on the Winchester road. On our way to Middleton the road was often crowded with prisoners, wagons and horses, which our cavalry had captured, and were conveyed to the rear. When last heard from we had 1,500 prisoners at Front Royal. Banks, who was at Strasburg, when he heard of our doings, cut stick and broke for Winchester in hot haste; but we cut his force in twain at Middleton, sending Taylor's Brigade (Ewell's Division) after the Strasburg wing, who captured many of them and demoralized the rest, and we hurried on swiftly after Banks down the Valley. Every few hundred yards we passed one of his wagons left upset or broken or teamless, full of baggage, stores, &c., till just this side of Newton, after checking us awhile with artillery, he burned up thirty of the trains, and then the rout and flight became beautiful and exciting beyond degree. Prisoners were brought back by scores and hundreds, and then you ought to have heard the boys yell and make the old woods ring with uproarious joy. Three miles beyond Winchester, yesterday morning, the enemy made a stand and the fight began at about 6 a. m. In two hours we drove him pell-mell, helter-skelter, off the field, and through the town towards Martinsburg. Our loss is very trifling. I think 50 will cover our dead, and 150 our wounded. The enemy had, soon after the fight opened, set fire to the depot in Winchester, and destroyed all of his stores, and some say he ordered the town to be fired. At all events some houses were set on fire, but the citizens extinguished it before great damage was done. Banks is now at or beyond Martinsburg, with our cavalry and some of our men still in pursuit. Our present expedition is a complete success. There are at least 1,200 prisoners already in Winchester, and squads continually being taken to swell the number. We are all in the highest spirits and enjoy ourselves hugely.

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, says:

"The language of the Conscription Act lately passed by Congress is general and embraces the *Officers* of the Militia of the State as well as the *privates*. But the States having by the 16th paragraph of the 8th Section of the 1st Article of the Constitution of the Confederate States *expressly reserved to themselves not only the appointment of the officers of the Militia when employed in the service of the Confederate States*, but each State having also reserved to herself the authority of training her own militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress—which cannot be done without officers—and there being no vacancy that can be filled by another in case an officer of the Militia is carried out of the State as a "Conscript" without his consent, which if done generally would entirely destroy the Military organization of the State and prevent her from exercising her reserved authority of *training her militia* at a time when the safety of her people absolutely requires that this should be done to prevent internal insurrections, that may occur at any moment without strict military police regulations—therefore the Commander-in-Chief after careful consideration of this question, holds, that the Conscription Law, so far as it interferes with the officers of the militia in the discharge of their duties by attempting to reduce them to the ranks, and place them under officers in Confederate service (by which a Major General of the militia, for instance, might be forcibly taken from his command and placed under the lowest subaltern appointed by the President, under the penalty of death if he refuses to serve) is not only subversive of the rights and sovereignty of the States, but is a palpable violation of the Constitution of the Confederate States, and to that extent void and of no binding force upon the officers of the militia of Georgia.

He therefore commands every militia officer in commission in this State to report, by written communication, directed to "Henry C. Wayne, Adjutant and Inspector General, at Milledgeville," specifying in his report, his rank, the number of his District, the date of his commission, the county of his residence, and his post office. Those who thus report are directed not to enroll themselves as 'conscripts,' but to continue actively in the vigilant discharge of their respective duties as officers of the militia. Those who report as herein directed, and only those, will be protected by the State against the operation of the Conscription law."

The Governor of Georgia, it is seen, interposes and practically nullifies the law so far as is necessary to retain the militia officers of the State and the existing organization of the militia. He has also refused to have anything to do with enrolling the conscripts, but leaves this business in the hands of the Consederate government. That he will be sustained in this course by a vast majority of the people of Georgia, we entertain no doubt.

The Georgia *Telegraph* is much excited against the Governor for the course he has thought proper to pursue, and very plainly intimates that the Confederate Government *has the power to coerce Georgia*, but says it would be better to leave "the whole matter of nullification, *insurrection* and *insubordination* to the Confederate Government, to the correcting hand of time and public opinion." That paper says:

"What but endless confusion and trouble can come of such proceedings as this? Suppose the Confederacy should insist upon vindicating its contemned authority—exerised in pursuance of our own sanction and consent through our own representatives? Why, then we should have two wars upon our hands before the month is out!

But if she winks at the contempt, then she is equally bound to wink at *all* contempt of her authority; *and what, in that case, will she be worth as a government?* A government is worth nothing for *our* protection, unless she can first protect *herself*. But you say the Confederacy will not attempt to protect herself against *Georgia* at the time when she is up to her elbows in blood against a common enemy! That is extremely probable; but it does not console a generous mind that such a time should have been selected to snub and insult the government."

The *Telegraph*, in the above extract, has advanced nothing more nor less than the Lincoln doctrine! What will the Federal government "be worth as a government," says Mr. Lincoln, "unless it can protect itself" against rebellion and insubordination? And this from an original secessionist!—this from one of the champions of State rights and State sovereignty! The *Telegraph* forgets, or, if it remembers, it abjures the doctrine that under our form of government the States are absolutely independent, and can nullify or secede at pleasure.—What power exists that can say to Georgia that she shall not do as she pleases?

The want of forecast, which it is said rendered this act necessary, is without example in the histories of nations struggling for independence. The dullest man that ever pitched a crop looks more to the future, and makes better provision for it in his particular vocation, than appears to have been done by our common government in a matter gravely, and perhaps vitally affecting our success.

This unconstitutional and oppressive conscription act was passed in secret session, and the people do not yet know how their representatives voted on it. *Let us have the yeas and nays.* State secrets on a subject which nearly and vitally concerns every man, woman, and child in the Confederate States, cannot be maintained consistently with the spirit or the principles of liberty. If the people are not permitted to know how their representatives vote on questions submitted and passed upon, they cannot hold them, as it is their right and duty to do, to an accountability for their conduct; and if she representative is not accountable to his constituents for what he does or omits to do, then our system of a free government is a failure.—*Raleigh Standard.*

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCLAMATION FROM GOVERNOR RECTOR, OF ARKANSAS.

In consequence of the Federal invasion of Arkansas, Gov. Rector has issued a long, and, in some respects, extraordinary proclamation. After alluding to the secession of the State, the Governor says:

Untoward circumstances have placed her beyond the pale of protection; much impaired, though not incapable of resistance, she will strike a blow for liberty, and continue to be free; if left to her fate, she will carve a new destiny rather than be subjugated. It was for liberty she struck, and not for subordination to any created secondary power North or South. Her best friends are her natural allies nearest at home, who will pulsate when she bleeds—whose utmost hope is not beyond her existence. If the arteries of the Confederate heart do not permeate beyond the east bank of the Mississippi, let Southern Missourians, Arkansians, Texans and the great West know it and prepare for the future. Arkansas lost, abandoned, subjugated, is not Arkansas as she entered the Confederate Government. Nor will she remain Arkansas, a Confederate State, desolated as a wilderness. Her children, fleeing from the wrath to come, will build them a new ark and launch it on new waters, seeking a haven somewhere of equality, safety and rest. Be of good cheer, my countrymen, there is still a balm in Gilead—the good Samaritan will be found. Strike now and ever for your homes and liberty, against all men who invade the one or dispute the other. The despotic power of the North, which seeks now to crush you, contains in its own creation ripe seeds for its early destruction.

* * * * * *

The God of nations has not decreed, I think, that tyrant hands shall stay the progress of civil and religious liberty upon this continent. The right of the people to govern is an admitted truism. Their capacity to do so is not a fable; but "the price of liberty is eternal vigilance;" be jealous of encroachments, mindful of your public servants. Take the constitution of your State as your political text book, and regard the defence of your homes and firesides as a duty you owe to God and humanity, and all will be well.

Correlative with these views, it is by the military board of the State of Arkansas deemed essential for the public safety, that four thousand five hundred men be called as volunteers from the militia of the State, to be organized into companies, battalions, and regiments, as directed by the ordinances of the State Convention, to serve for twelve months in State service, unless sooner discharged. The companies not to contain less than sixty-four, nor more than ninety-six men, exclusive of commissioned officers.—Twenty companies of cavalry will be received, and thirty companies of infantry, with the right, on the part of the authorities, to assign one or more of the infantry companies to artillery service. Each volunteer must furnish his own gun, which will be valued and paid for by the State, or a certain amount paid for it monthly by the Government for its use, as the State may ultimately determine.

* * Men of means and leisure, although advanced in years, now have an opportunity without sacrifice, to go and fight—too old to walk they can now go on horseback. Men tilling the soil can be less conveniently spared; something must be produced to eat, either to live or to fight. I say to the gentleman of leisure and wealth, make up this call; leaving the tiller of the soil at home to produce something for our families and the country. There are many more than the number called for here in Arkansas, who will not run a furrow this summer, nor do anything else substantially beneficial to the country. Business, in the way of trade, is measurably suspended, and money making for a time ought to be. To be rich now is impossible, for if one owned the whole State it is worth nothing until freed.—The wave of destruction has already rolled over the Northeast portion of the State, and will soon reach the South unless stayed by a rampart of Arkansas freemen. I am for defence—the military board is for defence, and, if aided by the people, the State will be redeemed.

THE SURRENDER OF FORT MACON.

The Raleigh State Journal furnishes the following particulars of the surrender of Fort Macon:

Fort Macon was surrendered to the enemy Friday night, after a bombardment of some twelve or thirteen hours. The enemy, working by night, had erected batteries behind the large sand banks which the island afforded, and mounted guns within 1,100 yards of the fort. This was unknown to Colonel White, the commander. The enemy, ready to commence the attack on Friday morning, summoned Colonel White to surrender. This was peremptorily declined. Another summons was sent and declined, and finally a personal interview with Colonel White was requested. This was granted, but the gallant Colonel plainly told them that the fort could not be taken by talking, and that nothing but fighting could induce a surrender. The Colonel was accommodated. At it they went, the enemy's gun opening fire at half-past six o'clock a. m. The bombardment continued throughout the day with terrific destruction to the fort, but fortunately with little loss of life to the brave little garrison.

The enemy inland were directed by signals from the fleet, when the balls fell over the fort or short of their destination. Thus was gained great accurracy in firing. The glacis was plowed up to the depth of many feet. The pancope was literally demolished, and the moat filled with debris. The enemy knew exactly where the magazine was located, and dropped hundreds of shell and solid hot shot on the spot with the precision of a man piling them by hand.—Things began to look squally. The walls of the fort were not only breached at several points, but literally torn to pieces everywhere. All the guns pointing inland and fronting the enemy, except three, were dismounted, and only three left which could be brought to bear upon him. Half a dozen more shots, which could be fired in as many minutes, would explode the magazine. About seven o'clock p. m., the colors were hauled down. A parley was had. Colonel White would surrender on condition that he should be allowed to march out his garrison with the honors of war, the officers wearing their side arms, and that private property would be respected.

This was refused. "Then," said the Colonel, "we must fight it out—on no other conditions will I surrender. We must go to shooting again." The Yankee officer joocosely remarked he didn't like the shooting. Colonel White expressed himself as having no great love for it, but *he* had no alternative. The terms were finally granted. The garrison retired to rest for the night, in the demolished fort, and on Saturday morning marched out in accordance with the terms set forth.

Captain Poole's company, and such of the garrison as did not live at a distance from the coast, were put on board a boat and carried to Beaufort, some point adjacent. Colonel White, with about one hundred and fifty-five men, were shipped on board the United States gunboat Onewpawa, and sent, under a flag of truce, to the neighborhood of Fort Caswell, where they were received on one of our own steamers, and arrived in Wilmington Monday night. Our loss in the action has been variously stated at seven killed—in which, all agree—and eighteen wounded, (some say eleven,) two of them mortally.

We are glad to hear, that with very few exceptions every man in the fort fought like a Spartan. We are also glad to be able to record for Captain Poole's men, from whom so many scoundrels had deserted, that they were not behind the bravest in the action. Officers and men, all stood at their post throughout a tremendous iron storm, for upwards of twelve hours; Colonel White visiting them at every gun, and reminding them of their duty to the Old North State and their common country, whose eyes were then upon them.

God bless them, they proved worthy of such a Colonel and such a country; and only surrendered when their last gun was shattered into fragments, the fort a pile of ruins around them, and the magazine on the very eve of explosion.

"JOHN" AT SHILOH.

Major Henry E. Peyton, who, from services in the field at Manassas, was promoted from a private in the Loudoun cavalry to Gen. Beauregard's staff, took with him to Corinth his body servant John, who had been his playmate in childhood. When the army marched to Shiloh John was left at Corinth. But on Sunday, after the battle was over, John turned up mysteriously, having come, as he said, to "look after Mars. Henry." As soon as he found his master the following colloquy ensued:

"Mars. Henry, dar is a Yankee horse bin killed, and the Yankee officer done run'd away and lef' de fines' saddle and bridle you nebber see. Spose'n I an' you take um befo' anybody else kin."

Maj Peyton, after consulting with some of his brother officers, told John to go and take them. Not long afterward John returned and said:

"Mars. Henry, dars a ole mule got loose in de woods, and presen'ly somebody gwine come long dar an' steal him. Now spose'r I an' you take him and put we all's saddle and bridle on him."

"Very good, John," said the Major, and away went John.

Sunday night passed, and no John was to be found. The battle raged all day Monday, and still John was not visible. Our army retired slowly to Corinth without any symptoms of John. The Major could not help smiling at his own simplicity in permitting John to provide himself with all the means of escape, without once suspecting the rascal's design. He had also to receive the ironical compliments of his fellow officers. Two days elapsed, and all hopes of ever seeing John again were dismissed, when Maj. Drent's boy came running in, exclaiming:

"Major Peyton's John comin' up de road."

Everybody ran out to see him. The first thing that attracted their attention was the brand U. S. on the shoulder of an enormous mule. On this mule was a large sack, stuffed so full that it stood straight out half a yard on each side of the mule; and on this sack sat John with a large trunk in front of him. A shout of applause greeted him as he dismounted.

The booty in the sack and trunk proved to be very rich. Shoes, socks, skirts, woollen under clothing, sardines, india rubber blankets, oil cloth havelocks, two splendid overcoats, a variety of tools, and a full uniform of a Yankee General. The saddle, bridle, the two overcoats and an india rubber blanket John gave to his master; the other things he kept for himself. When Major Peyton heard that most of the plunder came from that part of the Yankee camp which our troops neglected to burn, he was entirely reconciled to John's performance. John now parades the streets of Corinth, dressed as a Federal General, and is held up to the servants of the Major's brother officers as a model.

ATTENTION!

HEAD QUARTERS, 121st Reg't N. C. M.
STONY POINT, May 16, 1862

The commissioned, non-commissioned officers and musicians of the 121st Regiment, are hereby commanded to be and appear at Chalk Level, (Smith Frazer's,) on the 5th and 6th days of June next, by 10 o'clock, A. M., in order for drill.

The Commanding Officers of the respective companies in said Regiment are hereby commanded to be and appear at the same place with the companies under their command, on the 7th day of June next, by 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, ready for battalion drill.

By order of
JAMES E. MATTHEWS, Col. Com.
By M. MASTEN, Adj't.

Dr. John Lewis Johnson,

A MEMBER OF THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA,

HAVING located in Winston, N. C., tenders to the public his professional services in the practice of MEDICINE, SURGERY, and OBSTETRICS.

Having been in the practice of medicine in Virginia and this State, for the last 10 or 12 years, he hopes by diligent attention to his profession, to merit and obtain a liberal share of public patronage. A good supply of medicines and concentrated chemical Extracts on hand. Especial attention given to the treatment of every variety of chronic diseases, &c.

☞ Residence, the Miller House, Winston

March 16, 1862.

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the that safe Ruffin that which p and , his voice and chful- ment till 11 were

lines under fire of the enemy.

The right wing fell back and were ordered to withdraw, and the troops passed through the town in considerable confusion. They quickly reformed on the other side, and resumed their march in good order to Murfreesburg, where they arrived at 20 minutes past three, P. M., a distance of 22 miles.

Our trains are in advance and will cross the river in safety. Our entire force engaged was less than four thousand, consisting of Gen. Cheatham and Donelley's brigades, with two batteries of artillery.

Our loss was considerable, as was that

CIGARS.

A LARGE assortment of Segars, embracing the most favorite brands. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST.	COMMITTEEMEN.
1.	N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol.
2	J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3	Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4	Shepperd Pruett, Joel Fulton, F J Fulp.
5	Smith Linvill, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6	Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7	John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8	Israel Robinson, G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9	C B Ogburn, [illegible] Dean, J R Jones.
10	John E Clayton, Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir.
11	Alex. Martin, Amos Stuart, E J Hine.
12	A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13	Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14	John L Stewart, J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15	A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16	A M Kinnamon, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17	J P Crews, Jr., Beeson, David Robinson.
18	Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19	J E Matthews, J M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20	J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Swaim.
21	Jesse Mock, [illegible] Spach, W W Thornton.
22	George Burke, Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert.
23	R Gray, H A [illegible]older, A J Stafford.
24	Alex Bevil, [illegible]er Fetter, G H Renegar.
25	Chas Miller, [illegible]bert Walker, James Ogburn.
26	Tandy Marsh[illegible], Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27	J Guthrie, E [illegible]rril, Edward Marshall.
28	John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29	John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30	Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner, E W Griffith.
31	C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32	William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton
34	Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35	John L. Conrad. Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36	Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, E P Pfaff.
37	T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38	A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39	Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40	Wm B Stype, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour.
41	Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman.
42	E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43	Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, 1 Sides.
44	W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45	Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower.
46	R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Crim.
47	T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48	James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49	Wm A Boljack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50	John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle.
51	Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52	Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district. J. W. ALSPAUGH,

april 25–52–4t. C. B. S. C. S.

Fresh and Genuine

GARDEN SEEDS!

WARRANTED THE GROWTH OF 1861.

THE following Garden Seeds, which we know to be fresh and genuine, have been placed on sale at this Office.

PRICE TEN CENTS A PAPER.

Cabbage,—Low Flat, (large head.)
Radish,—Long Red.
Lettuce,—Early Spring.
Beans,—Bunch and Cornfield.
Beets,—Turnip.
Squash,—Green and White.
Mustard.
Tomato,—Large.

HARD TIMES MADE EASY!

Old Clothes Made New!

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY and have your OLD CLOTHES made new, bring them to the subscriber and she will color them BLACK, BROWN or MAROON, of various shades, &c., &c., and will warrant the color fast.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING from top to bottom, scoured and pressed ready for wear.

LADIES' DRESSES, Silk or Worsted Shawls, Bonnets, &c., colored at short notice, and guaranteed as well as has ever been done in Yankeedom.

MRS. THOS. J. BONER.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 7, 1862. 3m.

Executive Department of North Carolina.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
RALEIGH, March 22nd, 1862.

General Order, No. 5.

ALL NEW COMPANIES OF NORTH Carolina Volunteers must be tendered directly to the State, otherwise the bounty authorized by the ordinance of the Convention to raise North Carolina's quota of troops will not be paid to them, as the law does not allow it. The Companies so tendered will be organized into regiments by the State, the Commissioned officers will elect their field officers. The bounty will be paid each Company as soon as possible after their arrival in Camp.

II. No organization of Regiments or Battalions will be recognized unless the same is done by authority of the State and in compliance with its laws.

III. These Troops being raised for immediate field service should have no more baggage than each man can carry in his knapsack. It is desirable that each man bring a blanket (if he can furnish it,) any additional articles must necessarily be lost if brought.

IV. All communications on military matters must be sent to this Office. In no other way will they receive immediate attention.

By order of Governor CLARK, [48–4t

J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General.

☞ All papers in the State copy four times.

Thrashing Machine for Sale

I AM desirous of disposing of my Thrashing Machine, at an early day.

J. N. BLUM.

Salem, March 20, 1862.—47—6t.

Writing Paper.

JUST received, 20 Reams WHITE CAP PAPER At *Salem Book Store.*

Salem, N. C., Feb. 19th, 1862.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily by 7 o'clock, a. m.
Closes daily, at 5 p. m.

Southern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily, by 7 a. m.
Closes daily, at 5, p. m.

Jefferson Mail, (Western,) arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Wytheville (Va.) Mail (Western,) arrives Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 9 p. m.

Reidsville Mail, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Greensborough Mail, (via Kernersville,) arrives Tuesday and Friday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

Walnut Cove Mail, (via Walkertown and White Road, arrives every Sunday by 9 a. m.
Closes every Saturday at 6 a. m.

Winston Mail arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7, p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 7½ p. m.

Office Hours:—From 7 to 11½ a. m.
From 1 to 5 p. m.

Q. A. KERHLN, P.

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR.

1862.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	—
FEBRUARY	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	—
MARCH	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
APRIL	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	—	—	—
MAY	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
JUNE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
JULY	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	—	—
AUGUST	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
SEPTEMBER	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	—	—	—	—
OCTOBER	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	—
NOVEMBER	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
DECEMBER	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	—	—	—

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality ever brought the market, consisting of
No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;
All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.
Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1862

Bethania Barnes,	Wm. H. Lutterloh,
Robt. Church,	L. H. Livingston,
John Dillin,	Thos. J. Latham, Jr.,
Miele Fisher,	Sheadric McKnight,
Susan Flandid,	F. A. Monom,
John Hughes, 2	Sidney C. Painter,
Miss Polly Howell,	John W. Pettus,
Mrs. Jane Haley,	Wm. J. Ring,
Miss Catharine Kimbile,	Gasper Todd.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1862.

PAINTS.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion.

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,
For sale at the DRUG STOER.
Salem October 4th, 1861

HUTTON & FRELIGH'S

Southern Monthly.

TERMS ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One Copy—per year,			$3 00
Two copies, to one address or Post Office,			5 00
Six copies,	do	do	15 00
Eleven Copies,	do	do	25 00
Twenty-one copies,	do	do	45 00
Fifty copies,	do	do	105 00
One Hundered copies,	do	do	200 00

In ordering be particular to write names of subscribers, Post Office and State distinct and clear. Address

HUTTON & FRELIGH,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

N. B. For the present, address the publishers Grenada, Mississippi

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL TRACT AGENCY.

		pages
No. 1.	A Voice from Heaven,	
" 2.	Don't Put It Off,	4 "
" 3.	Self-Dedication to God,	4 "
" 4.	Private Devotion,	4 "
" 5.	The All-Sufficiency of Christ,	4 "
" 6.	The Act of Faith,	4 "
" 7.	Motives to Early Piety,	4 "
" 8.	The Sentinel,	4 "
" 9.	Come to Jesus, by N. Hall,	32 "
" 10.	Casting Our Burden on the Lord, by Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson,	8 "
" 11.	Are You Prepared?	4 "
" 12.	Prepare to Meet Thy God,	4 "
" 13.	An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jas. McGready,	4 "
" 14.	Come and Rest, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	4 "
" 15.	The Soldier,	8 "
" 16.	Your Soul—Is It Safe?	16 "
" 17.	The New Year,	4 "
" 18.	A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy,	8 "
" 19.	The Great Gathering,	4 "
" 20.	Lovest Thou Me?	4 "
" 21.	Individual Effort,	8 "
" 22.	The French Soldier,	4 "
" 23.	Call to Prayer, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	16 "
" 24.	Christ in You, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D.,	8 "
" 25.	Christ's Gracious Invitation,	8 "
" 26.	Are You Ready?	4 "
" 27.	The Life Preserver,	4 "
" 28.	The Precious Blood of Christ, or How a Soldier was Saved,	4 "
" 29.	"My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. H. Fowles, of S. C.,	4 "
" 30.	Why Will Ye Die? by Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va.,	8 "
" 31.	The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hodge, D. D.,	4 "
" 32.	Don't Swear, by Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D.,	8 "
" 33.	Soldiers, Conquer Your Great Enemy, by Prof. W. H. Owen,	4 "
" 34.	Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C.,	4 "
" 35.	"Who will Show us Any Good," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
" 36.	What wilt thou that I should do unto thee," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
	"Hymns for the Camp,"	128 "

Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions of pages, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out, 1,500 pages for One Dollar; Come to Jesus, Call to Prayer, Your Soul—Is it Safe, 3 cents each, which is as cheap as we heretofore got them from the North. Hymns for the Camp, 12 and 15 cts. a copy.

Each publication is approved by all the Pastors of this city.

W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent.

Raleigh, N. C.

Keep Your Feet Dry,

And Preserve Your Health!

The long sought for principle of making Leather perfectly Water proof, without injuring it, has at last been discovered!

A. BROWER'S

PATENT WATER PROOF

COMPOSITION,

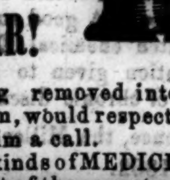
for Boots, Shoes, Hose, Harness, and Leather of every description; warranted to make them thoroughly water proof by a single application, if the directions are strictly adhered to. At the same time it softens the leather, makes it pliable, and thereby prevents its cracking; and it will polish with blacking even better than before the application. Leather will last half as long again by using it.

It is economy to use it all the year round. Try it and you will find it so.

FOR SALE AT THE
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
GOLDEN MORTAR!



THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES common[redacted] besides a f[redacted] Brushes,[redacted] Brushes[redacted] Alspice,[redacted] and Var[redacted] can be b[redacted] Store.

March[redacted]

R. L.[redacted] every go[redacted] Salem[redacted]

CIGARS.

A LARGE assortment of Segars, embracing the most favorite brands. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If snbaribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Write,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SOUTHERN

PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use o one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

RICHMOND

TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin
TO A
Ten-Cylinder Press.

We CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one [redacted] their paper, and receive their pay for [redacted]ertisement upon purchasing five times [redacted]nt of their bill from us.

H. L. P. & CO.
Richmond, Va.

[redacted]0.—22—m.

[redacted]RDNANCE DEPARTMENT, }
RALEIGH, March 24, 1862. }

[redacted]PURE SALTPETRE delivered at the [redacted]ance Depot at Raleigh, (within the next [redacted]s will be paid for at the rate of sixty [redacted]ound. All that is impure will be received [redacted] for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre [redacted]y contain. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Captain A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Ordnance.

March 26th, 1862. 48-1m

Census of North Carolina, 1860.

COUNTIES.	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,986	491	3445	11853
Alexander	5,392	19	611	6022
Anson	6,562	151	6951	13664
Alleghany	3,357	27	206	3590
Ashe	7,423	142	391	7956
Beaufort	8,172	729	5878	14779
Bertie	5,346	270	8186	14311
Bladen	6,333	436	5327	11996
Brunswick	4,515	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	100	1193	12634
Burke	6 647	219	2371	9237
Cabarrus	7,402	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,297	114	1088	7499
Camden	2,940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	152	1969	8185
Caswell	6,581	279	9355	16215
Catawba	9,038	28	1664	10306
Chatham	12,655	504	6246	17105
Cherokee	8,609	38	519	0166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	9842
Cleaveland	10 108	109	2131	12 48
Columbus	5,779	355	2463	8597
Craven	8,795	1288	6190	16273
Cumberland	9,561	978	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13 378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6 001	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,286	374	716	15786
Edgecombe	6,880	388	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,180	352	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,826	152	3947	7925
Guilford	15.738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8,981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3 948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,682	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141.	29	41 7	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5'693	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	688	4 81	11628
New Hanover	10,617	766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	68 8	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	522	5108	16949
Pasquotank	4 473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,2-7	392	3569	7248
Person	5,798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7,480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	380	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,584	1450	5416	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10 522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,847	86	2469	10492
Surry	8 949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,203	143	1597	4943
Union	8 903	53	5246	11202
Wake	16.470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4 923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3 596	295	2465	6 57
Watauga	4.771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8.721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13 280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5 944	280	3196	9750
Yadkin	9.110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8.229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, ... 5 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less. . . . . . . 2 cts.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.
Papers published six times a week, 60 cents.
Daily 70 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly 6 cents per quarter, or 4 cent for each number.

An additional cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, 2 cent an ounce.

On Tranceint Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "officialbusiness."

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE "SOUTHERN MONTHLY:"

A LITERARY MAGAZINE AT $3 A YEAR.

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Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous,
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Rat'tion.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 51,170.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clark Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Raleigh, Oct. 3rd, 1861. }

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advise of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked. The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day o October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.
Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

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All persons are hereby forewarned not to settle any account or give credit to our former aforesaid concern of Dillon & Smith, as Mr. Dillon, has left. THOMAS SMITH.

Nov. 18, 1861. 31-tf